

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 195.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

MADE SOME PROGRESS TODAY

Convention Session Occupied by Speeches and Celebrating—Platform Committee Ready This Afternoon.

Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 5.—Convention Hall was again besieged today by eager and excited thousands, and long before the time set for opening the second day's proceedings all of the streets were solidly massed with humanity moving forward to the many entrances. Expectancy was at high pitch, as it was universally felt that the day had in store the great events of the convention.

By 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before the time set for the opening of the convention, nearly every seat in the galleries was occupied.

FIGHT WAS THOUGHT OF.

The delegates were much more deliberate and came in slowly. The word had got abroad that there would be a fight on the floor over the adoption of the platform, and anticipating a session which would be long and hard af-

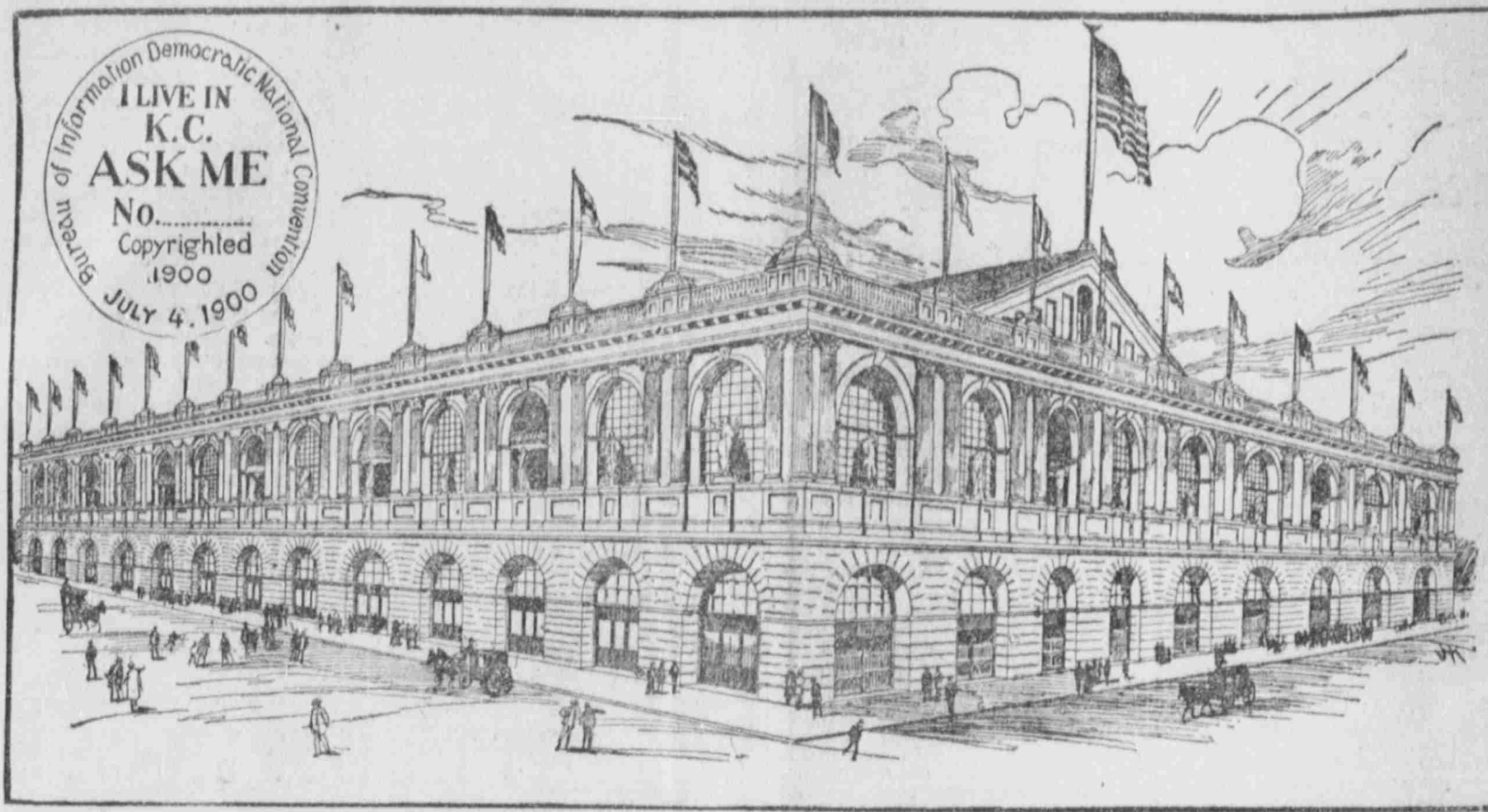
thustic, tribute to Texas Democracy. Governor Beckham of Kentucky was given an enthusiastic welcome as he came in, a large number of delegates crowding around to shake his hand.

SLOW WORK FOR ORDER.

At 11 o'clock the slender figure of Chairman Richardson loomed up above the platform assemblage. He swung the ravel lustily and above the din could be heard his calls for order. Slowly quiet was brought out of the confusion and the chairman presented Right Rev. John J. Gleason, for the opening invocation, the entire audience, delegates and spectators, standing reverently with bowed heads while the words of the prayer echoed through the building.

APPEALS FOR QUIET.

With the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Richardson made an earnest appeal to the delegates and spectators to preserve order so that the work of the convention might proceed without undue interruption. Sergeant-



NEW CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, WHERE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS.

remarks with the assurance of Democratic success and the celebration of centennial of Jefferson's nomination next November.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Dockery, Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee, was called to the platform to address the convention. He made a fine impression instantly. Attired in a black sack suit and standing easily and speaking fluently, he soon stirred the convention. His voice was clear and ringing and penetrated to the uttermost parts of the hall.

ROSE APPEALS FOR VOTES.

Speaking of Wisconsin he said that although it had given a majority against Bryan in '96, it could be brought this year into the Democratic column by a proper platform and a suitable running mate for Mr. Bryan. He said the Democracy of the United States was in the saddle to fight for the principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson who in the present day was personated by Wm. J. Bryan.

Mayor Rose made a strong appeal to the convention to remember the great army of German voters throughout the United States. Those voters, he declared, held the balance of power between the Democratic and Republican parties.

"We believe that we can secure their co-operation," he said with earnestness, "and this convention ought to hold out to them every inducement to stand by us."

The fight of the approaching campaign was to be made east of the Missouri river and north of the Ohio, and he warned the convention that unless the Democratic party could carry some of those States victory would scarcely be possible. This statement was received with cheers from not only the audience but from the delegates.

GREAT HILL DEMONSTRATION.

"Hill," "Hill," came the cry again as Mr. Rose concluded. The New Yorker was not present and the bands broke out with the "Star Spangled Banner." The patriotic strains had no sooner subsided than another Hill wave passed over the assemblage. Some of the New Yorkers sought to offset the demand by shouting for "Grady," "Grady." Again the band came to the rescue and the hurrahs for Hill gave way to "Dixie." At every pause, however, the Hill shouters clamored for their favorite.

Both Chairman Richardson and Sergeant-at-Arms Martin moved up and down the front of the platform, exhorting wildly and making pantomime appeals for order. When the Hill demonstration had calmed the chairman introduced J. E. McCullough, of Indianapolis, for another speech on current public questions. He said only a few words and then, perceiving G. G. Fred Williams on the stand, in whispered conference with the chairman, the audience called wildly for the young leader from the old Bay State, while another element continued the demand for Hill.

CONFERENCE WITH OTHER PARTIES.

When quiet was partially secured the chair recognized Mr. Williams who submitted a resolution reading:

"That a committee of nine delegates

be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with the Silver Republican and the Populist parties now gathered in Kansas City."

Shouts of "No," "No," followed the reading, but the resolution was put to a vote and amid confusion of the floor, was declared adopted.

Congressman James Williams, of Illinois, was then introduced by Chairman Richardson. He opened his remarks by an appeal to all Democrats to stand together on one platform, which he declared would be broad enough to hold them all. He spoke briefly and was frequently applauded on account of sex.

BECKHAM OF KENTUCKY.

As Mr. Williams took his seat, Chairman Richardson announced that he had been informed the platform committee would be ready to report at 3:30 o'clock. Thereupon a motion was agreed to, to adjourn to that hour and the vast audience filed out of the building amid enthusiastic shouts for the leaders and the enlivening music of the orchestra.

At 3:30 p. m.—Senator Jones has presented the platform. Senator Tillman began reading the document.

The committee on platform did not reconvene today until 11 o'clock. It adjourned at 4 o'clock with the intention of meeting together at 10 o'clock but the all night vigil proved quite trying for some of the members of the committee and they were slow in collecting.

The time previous to the formal meeting was utilized by the leaders in last night's fight against the 16 to 1 movement in an effort to reach a decision as to whether a minority report should be presented. There were several conferences in which Mr. Sinclair of W. Va. and Mr. Money of Mississippi and Mr. Daly of N. J. were the principal participants. These three members were at first quite disposed to insist upon the formal presentation of the view of the minority but after one State after another had voted last night against the 16 to 1, announced its decision not to carry the matter into the convention. The determination weakened, and they ultimately decided to drop the matter. This they did not do, however, without many protests.

DISCUSSING THE RATIO.

Mr. Daly said he was instructed by his delegation against any concurrence in the report of the majority and that, if he would not sign the report for 16 to 1.

Senator Money presented a tabulated statement showing that the votes cast for the ratio represented only 17 out of 939 votes in the convention. He said, however, that his State had given him free rein to act as he might think wise. The committee then decided to unite in any minority proposition.

MILES OF MARYLAND.

Chairman Richardson at the conclusion of the demonstration, introduced Hon. J. W. Miles, of Maryland, who addressed the convention in support of conservative action on the platform. While the rural Democracy of his State, he said, were standing by that tribune of the people, Wm. Jennings Bryan, he begged the convention that it take no action that would imperil the chances of victory for Mr. Bryan. His heart was beating, he said, in time

with every principle of the Chicago platform, but he felt that such friends of Bryan as Senator John W. Dunlap, of Virginia, whose fealty was beyond question, ought to be listened to by those who had any desire of carrying such States as New York, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia.

"In the name of God," he shouted, earnestly, "if the men in these States who stood by Bryan in '96 are not his friends where are his friends to be found?"

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ANOTHER RELIEF FORCE FOR PEKIN

Europeans in Chinese Capital May be Alive Yet—Tien Tsin Sees Heavy Fighting.

Washington, July 5.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempt:

"Choo-Poo-Meyne, of the Oregon, commands force for Pekin. Captain Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there."

"KEMPEE"

MAY BE ALIVE YET

London, July 5.—A dispatch received by a news agency of this city from Shanghai, under date of July 4, announces that the British legation at Pekin, with 1,000 refugees, was still safe when the message was sent.

HOW THEY WERE DOING.

Paris, July 5.—The French consul at Chefoo telegraphs that a Chinaman, who left Pekin June 25th, reports that all the ministers and residents, who were then assisting the British legation, the French, German and Japanese legations, were guarded by their French, British and Japanese troops, and the missions had been six men killed and six men wounded, including the commander of the British detachment.

RUMORS OF MASSACRE.

London, July 5, 2:50 p. m.—The oft-repeated story of the murder of all the whites in Pekin is being retold today with circumstantiality that almost convinces those who have hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that, even if the tragedy has not yet been enacted, it cannot long be delayed unless help comes from unknown sources. Even the holding of Tien Tsin against the overwhelming odds now seems to be a very remote possibility, while the safety of other treaty ports is seriously threatened.

A dispatch from Chefoo dated yesterday voices the fear that in view of the imminence of the summer rains it will be impossible for the joint forces to advance to Pekin until autumn.

CHINESE ARE ADVANCING.

According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army, on a march southward from Pekin, has reached Lofo. This is presumably Gen. Neth S. Chang's force, en route to attack Tien Tsin. Another force of 20,000 Chinese from Lu Tai has appeared northeast of

Tien Tsin and is reported to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan. The losses of the native city when captured was a horrible spectacle. Chinese bodies lying thick around the sun. The situation at Tientsin (or eastern provinces) grows worse. It is said that it is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

ANARCHY IS WIDESPREAD.

Anarchy is widespread in the province of Shan Tung in spite of the efforts of Yuan Shikai, the governor, to control the lawless revolt. Happily, a band of thirty-five American and other missionaries reached Tien Tsin safely on July 5.

CHINESE TROOPS ARE REPORTED TO BE FREELY executing disturbances of the peace at Nankin.

The German chamber of commerce of Shanghai has warned Emperor William not to under estimate the gravity of the situation, but to send troops proportionate with the forces of the other powers.

REPORTED FALL OF TIEN TSIN

A statement is published in Berlin that the Chinese have already taken Tien Tsin, but a cable dispatch from Shanghai dated July 4, 6:35 p. m., shows that according to the latest advice the city is still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese forces continue their attempt to take it, late then, as they did at Pekin. They were receiving constant accessions, many troops arriving from Manchuria. The dispatch adds that Col. Wogak, commanding the Russians at Tien Tsin, was almost exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle directing the operations.

According to a St. Petersburg dispatch, the senior Russian naval commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands, and the reply he received is said to have been indefinite and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

The news agency's dispatch from Shanghai does not give the Pekin date, but adds:

"With the last reinforcements investing numbers, 5,000 men. But with the opportune arrival of the Japanese troops the place would have been captured long since. The heavy fighting resulting in filling the legation with wounded."

LIGHTNING BURNS STANDARD OIL

Terrific Fire at Constable Hook Works—100 Men Reported Missing—Some are Killed—Heavens Let Up for Hours, and the Sun Obscured—Great Damage.

EVERYBODY PLEASED AND READY.

The committee on resolution completed its work on the platform at 1:15 p. m. and adjourned sine die. The vote on the adoption of the report was unanimous. The conservative element of the committee on platform are highly pleased with the making of imperialism the issue of the platform, and some of them express the opinion that this declaration will be of greater benefit to them than the omission of reference to the ratio would have been.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The fire at the works of the Standard Oil company at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., which started early today, was still raging at 8 a. m. and no estimate can yet be made of the damage, though it will run into millions.

The oil from the works is spreading along the upper bay and the Kill Van Kull, blazing as it flows, and serious damage is threatened to the adjoining property.

Naphtha tank No. 7 exploded shortly after 6 o'clock. The force of the explosion smashed windows on the Hook and at least one person was killed and several injured.

Charles King, an electrician, was the one killed and John Waite and Owen Drayton, watchmen, were overcome by fumes and smoke, and Fred Maier was cut by flying glass. They all lived in Bayonne.

STARTED BY LIGHTNING.

The fire was started about 1 o'clock this morning by a bolt of lightning, which fell during a terrible thunder and rain storm. It struck squarely the immense yard of the Standard Oil company, which covers 600 acres of ground. King, the watchman, was struck by the bolt and at the same time exploded two immense reservoir tanks of crude oil.

One hundred men were at work in the yards, and a hundred more were killed or injured. The explosion was heard for miles and the heavens were lit up for hours afterward by the flames, which leaped a hundred feet in the air. Even at 3 o'clock this morning the column of smoke rose high in the still burning tanks, spread out in such a cloud that it took coming from the west, the bright morning sun was obscured.

CHASED BY STREAMS OF FIRE.

Within fifty yards of the tank was the Bayler hotel, used as a lodging house by half a hundred Hungarians and Poles employed at the works. The thunderstorm had driven away the clouds and when the explosion came they rushed pell mell out of the rear of the building, chased by the streams of burning oil which flowed over and rapidly consumed the hotel.

The oil from the exploded tanks swept down the hill on which the works are located. Explosions followed like crashing of artillery as tank after tank was ignited by the fiery flood. Down to the water's edge it went, spreading the circle of fire. Nothing could stay its progress. Even the water was no obstacle and from the burning piles a little while before had been crowded with shipping, it flowed over into the Kill Van Kull, and fount the flames from that side.

SWEPT DOWN TO THE SEA.

Meanwhile the Standard Oil tugs ran into the docks and dragged out fifty vessels lying at the company's pier. Then the tugs turned a cordon a little way out from the docks, and fought the flames from that side. Great booms of logs were thrown out

in a semi-circle to prevent the burning oil from flowing unrestrained over the water and carrying destruction to shipping down the bay.

Inside the yards the Bayonne fire department made an ineffectual fight against the burning fluid. Water was of no avail, and the fire had to be fought by strategy. Trenches were dug to divert the streams of burning oil from attacking property outside the works.

Right in the line of fire, with the wind blowing from the northeast, were the plants of the Tidewater Oil company, the Kalamazoo Chemical company, the Bayonne Chemical works, the Bergen Chemical works, the Oxford Copper works, the Port Johnson Soda works, the Pacific Coast Hinge company, and the Crude Oil docks.

It was thought that none of these would be saved, but quick action by Vice President Alexander confined the fire to the Standard yards and the plants of the Columbia and French oil works directly adjoining. He sent into the crowds outside the fire lines and hired every man who would handle a shovel. These he put to work digging trenches around the burning fluid. In this way the burning liquid was prevented from eating its way across the Hook.

OIL TANKS EXPLODE.

There were in the yards of the Standard Oil company when the fire started, 250 crude oil tanks. Over thirty of these have been already exploded and they all may go as the fire continues to spread.

All estimates of loss are at this time mere guesswork.

At 10 a. m. the flames were shooting up into the air fifty feet high and the blazing oil extends over an area of nearly half a mile. The heat was such that the firemen could not get near enough to the flames to do much good. The fire boats along the shore at Constable Hook were able to occupy a better position in this respect, but the water that reached the blazing oil had little effect.

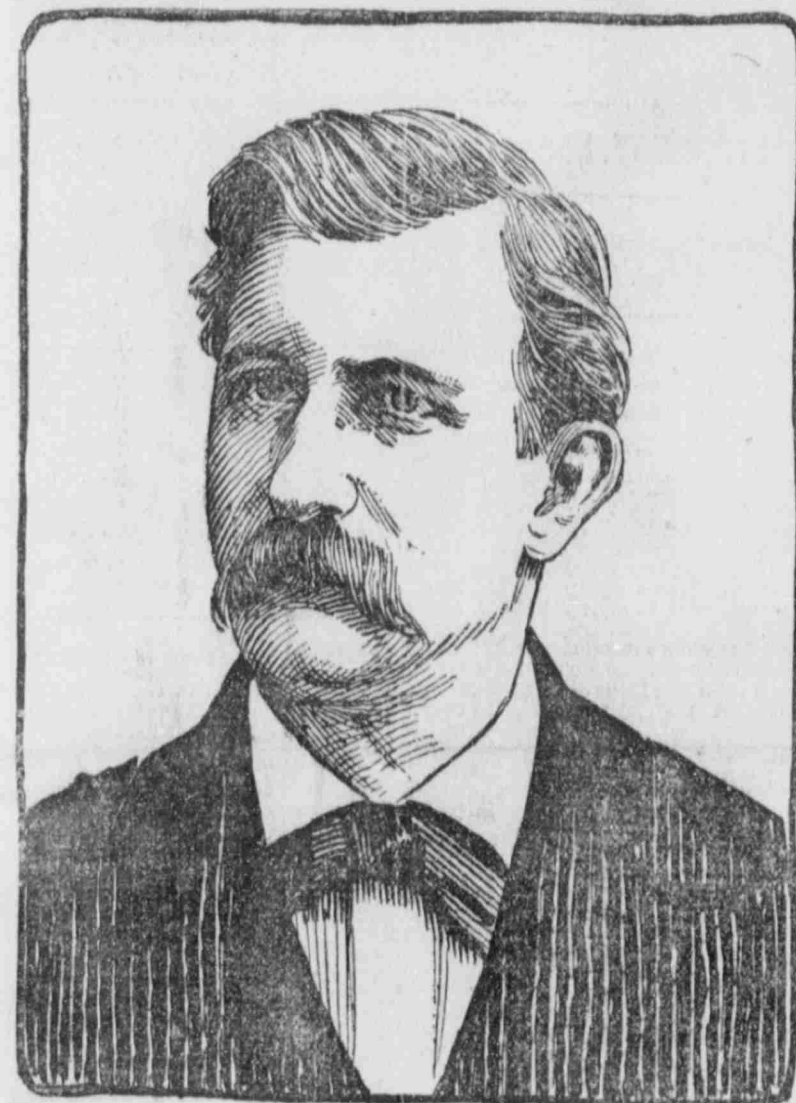
The force of employees of the Standard Oil company resorted to their usual method when the fire broke out in one of the tanks into a distant point from the blaze. This work was slow as well as dangerous to which the loss to the property was communicated from one tank to another.

FIRE CONTINUES TO RAGE.

At 10:30 o'clock the total loss was estimated at \$2,500,000. The company has its own system of insurance. None of the officials of the company, however, believed that any of the 100 men reported missing had been killed or severely injured, but several had been severely injured. The company's tug, which was taken by tugs to a place of safety.

The tenement district of Bayonne was threatened by the fire at the above hour were forced to flee and the firemen were forced to turn their efforts in a new direction.

The stock of the Standard Oil company closed Tuesday at \$50 1/4, many closed Tuesday at \$50 1/4, and opened this morning at \$50 1/4.



CONGRESSMAN JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

ter it had once begun, they preferred to come only at the last minute that their stay in the crowded hall might be made no longer than necessary. The crowd was anxious to see Senator Hill, and on two occasions when a baldheaded man came through the door leading to the delegates' seats, they set up the cry of "Hill," which had proved so sensational a feature at both sessions yesterday. The senator, however, was one of the last of the New York delegation to arrive.

The police arrangements of the hall were a decided improvement over those that characterized the opening of the convention yesterday. During the sessions of Wednesday, dense crowds of spectators were allowed to congregate in front of the speaker's stand in front of the press seats, and up and down the aisles. These were at times so densely packed that it was impossible to pass through them at all. The people were also largely responsible for the confusion that made it utterly impossible during the greater part of the sessions yesterday for the voice of any man to be heard ten feet from the rostrum.

POLICE ON HAND.

Today's swarm of the local police were on hand and they acted in well by promptly hustling down the passage ways all persons who were not decorated with the proper credentials in the shape of badges.

Once the delegates began to put in an appearance they came in streams and the space reserved for them filled up with great rapidity. At 10:30, the time set for the opening of the convention, two-thirds of them were seated, and the remainder were in the hall or crowding through the doors.

The number of handsomely gowned women around the speaker's stand was even greater than yesterday, and, with their bright colored dresses, ribbons and glittering fans, they formed a charming background for the high officials of the party, who occupied seats directly fronting them.

CONVENTION WAS LATE.

The audience began to manifest signs of impatience as the time went by for calling the convention to order and the delegates made no motion to proceed. The hum of the well known leaders to a dull rumble. In front of the delegates and the area in front of the press seats was a shuffling mass of delegates, officials and subordinates. Many of the delegates were on the platform to the business of the convention's business, among them being White of California.

The fine band labored incessantly to effect the confusion and the melody of patriotic airs served to keep the crowd in good humor and maintain the patriotic fervor.

When the Texans raised to the top of their standard the huge horns of a Texas steer, surrounded by the legend "Texas gives 200,000 majority," there was a roof-cracking shout and an enthusiastic

at-arms Martin added another appeal, particularly to the delegates not to bring their wives upon the floor reserved for delegates, as it kept other delegates from the seats to which they were entitled. Mr. Richardson then announced that the platform committee was not ready to report and pending word from them he invited to the platform ex-Governor Hogg of Texas to address the convention.

The giant Texan advanced to the front and was greeted enthusiastically. He was in good voice and his words reverberated throughout the hall.

HOGG IS CHERISHED.

When he declared that the party did not propose to surrender one iota of its attitude in 1896, as promulgated by the Chicago convention, there was round after round of cheers, but this broke into a whirlwind of approving shouts when the governor asserted that the party's platform must contain an unequivocal and specific declaration to the 16 to 1 idea. It was noticeable that the delegates joined with the spectators in the tribute to the 16 to 1 idea. Gov. Hogg arranged the program of the administration in the Philippines and on foreign affairs generally its subversive to the trusts. He closed with a prediction that the platform appealing to the people for a correction of existing evils would bring victory in November.

At the termination of Gov. Hogg's address, Chairman Richardson stepped forward to say a few words to Sergeant-at-Arms Martin and the crowd took advantage of the opportunity to start the cry of "Hill." It came from all quarters of the galleries, and practically little of it from the delegates. Mingled with the calls were hisses.

Chairman Richardson wielded his ravel vigorously and when order was restored in some degree, announced:

DOCKERY COMES FORTH.

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you Hon. A. H. Dockery, Missouri's favorite son."

Mr. Dockery was warmly received and his prompt attack upon the conduct of the Republican administration for its work in the Philippines was greeted with the usual demonstrations of applause. His assurances that Bryan would be the next President of the United States and his condemnation of any alliance between this country and England received the same enthusiastic reception and cry of "Hill" for Dockery, from the Missouri delegation.

His appeal for harmony "along the fundamental principles" met with a cheer, and when he said: "Gentlemen, get a yell went up chiefly from the silver delegation."

"Talk this way a little," shouted a Georgia delegate.

"I can't talk every way," replied the speaker.

"Then talk this way a little," shouted the Georgian.

NOT A CHEER FOR DEWEY.

The first mention of Dewey's name since the opening of the convention was made by Mr. Dockery while discussing the platform question but the name of the famous admiral was received without a ripple of applause. He closed his



CHARLES A. TOWNE.

CONVENTION WAITING ON BRYAN.

Expects Him to Tell It What to Do on 16 to 1.—Change in the Towne Boom—Kansas City Follows Salt Lake in Illumination.

ISPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—In the big parade last night, all the organizations represented here had a part, and in consequence the affair was large and brilliant. The electrical illumination of the most prominent streets was in imitation of the fine display made in Salt Lake for the Pioneer Jubilee, but Kansas City has not achieved the brilliance and grandeur of Salt Lake's effort.

The Utah delegation has an advantageous location to the right of the chairman's platform. All the members continue in good health notwithstanding the heat. I am told, however, that the thermometer is lower than usual at this time of year.

It was reported this morning that Mr. Bryan would arrive here today by special train, but that is scarcely likely.

The element which desires to modify the sixteen to one utterance of the platform is struggling hard to make such modification and the committee has been out nearly all night in an endeavor to come to a conclusion. Ament this fact, it is interesting to note that the Silver Republicans are raising the declaration that they will not support any candidate who refuses to commit himself unequivocally to the sixteen to one principle.

So great is the anxiety to obtain seats in convention hall that the utmost diligence is required to keep out those who are not entitled to entrance. As high as twenty dollars per seat per session has been offered.

Towne against the field is the vice

presidential situation today, and Hill's name starts pandemonium in the convention hall. This contest, together with the delay over the financial declaration of the platform, is likely to keep the convention in session until Saturday.

It will be late this afternoon ere the platform committee will have made its report, for the reason that even now there is being urged upon Mr. Bryan a modification of his 16 to 1 idea. So much force is being brought to bear by some Eastern people against Mr. Bryan's financial position, that although a majority of two in the committee favor reporting an unequivocal 16 to 1 platform, the committee is constrained to give both sides a respectful hearing.

Adispatch has been sent to Mr. Bryan again asking him to consent to modification, and it is announced that a final reply will be delivered to the committee at 3:30 this afternoon.

Those who know Bryan best do not hesitate to say that his former position will be adhered to.

A peculiar condition has suddenly arisen in the fact that the Democratic convention today decided to not confer with the Silver Republicans with reference to the ticket or platform.

This somewhat changes the complexion of the Towne boom, and the calls for Hill, of New York, in the convention today occurred at the conclusion of the remarks of each speaker. Listening to short talks passed away the time pending a report from the platform committee, and the prospect for Mr. Bryan's nomination today, unless an evening session is called, is remote.